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COMMUNICATIONS.

UNITY OF THE RACES—NO. 1.

BY REV. A. J. FAUST.

Of the antagonism between theology and modern science, we hear no little in these days of daring speculation. Scarcely a problem of political economy which is propounded for solution, but bears its quota to the general analysis of the relations which departments of knowledge sustain to each other. The subject which we propose to discuss in as simple a way as possible, lies where theology and science meet and overlap each other. In former times, when such intellectual giants as Bishop Butler, his contemporaries and successors, contended for the truth of Christianity with Voltaire, Rousseau, Hobbs, Hume, and the like, it was on the ground of metaphysics the battle was fought. Since then, and in our own times, the opponents of our common faith have taken their stand upon the physical sciences, and we are compelled to meet them. Geology, astronomy, geography, and almost all those branches of knowledge which have been so rapidly enlarged of late years, have furnished weapons of open or covert attack upon revelation—obliging us to extend our studies in those directions, not so much to contend with stubborn unbelief as to remove the doubts and prejudices of honest and sincere minds, troubled by confident assertions that such and such discoveries of the learned are at variance with the teachings of Scripture. It is thus that at many points theology and the sciences touch upon each other. The vast improvements in the means of travel and intercommunication have given a powerful impulse to the exploration of the surface of our globe, and the result has been a great increase of geographical knowledge, and especially of our acquaintance with various races of men inhabiting the more dark and distant corners of the earth.

The Bushman of Southern Africa—and other tribes who have sunk far below the feeblest types of man which we are familiar in mental and bodily organization, have been discovered, and although our knowledge of them is still imperfect, of their extreme degradation there can be no doubt. These discoveries, added to the diversities before known, have emboldened many to affirm that mankind are not of one family—the descendants of common parents; and that there is proof from well established facts of a diversity of origin. If this proposition were true, it is easy to see how important it is, how momentous its consequences. The first thought that naturally arises, is its bearing upon Scripture. This gives us an account of the creation of man, his body from the dust, his soul from the spirit of God. It speaks of Eve as the mother of all living, and of the fall of her and Adam as the fall of the whole race; and when the Deluge had reduced their descendants once more to a single household, of the sons of Noah it is said, "of them was the whole earth overspread." But if this difficulty could be avoided by the violent supposition, that what the Book of Genesis records is but the account of one of several creations, and that there were other pairs placed in other parts of the world not reached by the flood, whose descendants are these many widely differing races; although the authority of Moses might be in a manner saved by this supposition, yet would Christianity be overthrown. Of that, the great central, all embracing truth is the incarnation of the Second Person of the Trinity, who took upon him the nature of Adam, redeeming the nature thus assumed, purifying and exalting it body and soul, and uniting all mankind in a bond of brotherhood with him, his elder Brother, and through him to God the Father, as children in common.

But this great truth relates only to the nature that fell in Adam. If there are races on earth descended from other than him, they have no part or lot in this redemption; we could not even be positive that we ourselves are of the redeemed race, much less know to what nations the gospel should be preached. In fact, the whole fabric of Christianity depends on that which St. Paul declared in his first preaching of it in Athens—"that God had made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

But apart from religion, the effect of this idea of the different origin of different races upon the minds of those who admit it, is of considerable importance. There is a sentiment of fraternity in the hearts of men, of interest in the concerns, of care for the prosperity, of sympathy in the calamities of the most distant and dissimilar nations, which has in the form of public sentiment a perceptible effect in conserving the peace of the world and promoting kindly intercourse; and which has often been effectually appealed in case of pestilence, famine, earthquake and other sweeping calamity, to call forth substantial contributions of aid, and in the suppression of the slave trade, to unite nations in putting an end to the sufferings of those unhappy beings who partake of our common nature.

But the basis of this feeling is removed—the relation out of which this duty springs is destroyed, if the "common nature" is denied. Within the sphere of politics too, this notion of the non-identity of races has a direct and practical influence. We have known men to argue in defence of African slavery in these United States on the ground that the colored man is of an entirely distinct race, and because distinct, therefore inferior, and because inferior, therefore only fit to be a slave. It has always pains us to hear such an argument advanced, because it is not only miserably fallacious, but subversive of the great cardinal truth to which we have adverted, and just about as valid as if it should be argued that a horse has a right to kick out a man's brains, because he belongs to a different and less powerful kind or class of animal.

From what has been previously observed, it must appear, that the progress of investigation has raised no question of greater moment than the unity of the human race, nor must it be concealed, that the difficulties in the way of such unity at first sight seem very great. The physical differences between the races are certainly sufficient to suggest a difference of origin—the variation of color from white to black, of the form of the cranium, of the nature of the hair, of stature, &c. And when all these contrasts concur, as when the highest order of the European is compared with the lowest of the Equatorial race—it is not strange that one unacquainted with the laws and processes of na-

ture in these respects should be ready to say that it is impossible that the two could be traced to the same common parentage. But these differences are not all. The inferiority of some tribes in mental power is equally insisted upon, as showing an inferior and different order of beings. And further, in addition to the arguments derived from this source, there is said to be a physical impossibility that mankind from any one centre should have been able to reach all parts of both hemispheres and the remote scattered islands of the ocean.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BY RICHARD THEODORE GREENEY.

Capital has questioned the necessity for co-operative societies. It says, that they teach false notions of Political Economy, and do no good since, the employers place their capital against the labor of the workingman, and the rate of profit on the one hand, and the wages on the other, must arise from the competition—that Labor makes impossible demands—that education, better houses, more leisure for improvement, must come from the surplus fund which neither Capital nor Labor can completely control—that Capital is ready to do all that can be done by giving Labor a fair field with it, that combinations give the laborers a knowledge of their power, a mere brute force, which is dangerous to the peace of a community—that when, instead of strikes, they bully their employers, intimidate those who are disposed to work at old rates, and ill treat those of their fellows who will not enter their organizations.

But Labor urges, in opposition to these statements, that it is patent to every thinking man, that the workingman's condition has not been improved, in proportion to the improvements in machinery, although his wages have been increased tenfold—that Capital has the Press as an ally, that when work is dull, the masters justly enough lower the wages, but when business again becomes active, they do not advance them in proportion to its activity—that educated Capital is always able to make a shrewd bargain with ignorant Labor, and, by its long purse, even compels Labor to comply with its terms, even when they are plainly unjust—that combinations and even strikes have been productive of much more good than harm—that in the case of strikes, there must be some principle at the bottom, since workmen often strike when the consequences obviously will be disastrous to themselves—that if the demands of Labor are complied with, the laboring classes will have more time for gaining knowledge and improving their condition, since wages will be higher, and the hours of labor shorter, and that this will do away with ignorance and its attendant bigotry—that the interests of Employer and Employee are identical, or at least mutually dependent; finally, that co-operation is the only weapon which Labor has to defend itself against the attacks, open or insidious, of Capital.

Most of the ablest writers on Political Economy are in favor of these societies, and even those who are opposed to them on principle are obliged to acknowledge their wonderful success. Mr. Mill, whose opinion on any subject is valuable, in a discussion of Hamilton's Philosophy to the Tenure of Land in Ireland, shows that the economic condition of the laboring class, and along with it of all society, depends essentially on its moral and intellectual, and that again on its social condition—that the two conflicting opinions are dependence and protection—the state of things, and self-dependence—the new.

He pointedly states the question as follows: The problem is, to obtain the efficiency and economy of production on a large scale without dividing the producers into two parties with hostile interests, "employers and employed." He shows, further, the benefits which have resulted from co-operation, in the case of American ship-trading with China, the Cornwall mines, and the crews of whaling vessels.

So much, then, for the need of these societies. Their province is not to protect Labor in preference to Capital, which would be in opposition to all laws of political economy, but to give the working man a chance to sell his commodity, labor, at its highest market value; in short, to make him independent instead of dependent.

They are useful, because they give the men a fair share in the master's profits, produce a better understanding between the two, and make the men more active, since the increase of their wages will depend upon their industry.

In the case of co-operative stores, by demanding cash payments, economy is inculcated, debt prevented, thrift encouraged; and further, from such stores they are more likely to obtain unadulterated food. Frequently, from the surplus profits of these societies, reading rooms have been opened, lectures established, and libraries founded. Through them, employers have obtained correct information in regard to the different grades of labor.

Since their executive committees are generally composed of the best men, they have often prevented strikes by explaining to the men the precise condition of affairs.

The dangerous elements in them arise mainly from an ignorance of the first principles of finance on the part of some members, and a total misapprehension on the part of others; in regard to co-operation, a want of confidence in each other; and ambitious, but incompetent members, aspiring to leadership.

In looking over the history of these societies in the Old World, springing, as they have, from the masses, it is wonderful to see how honorably their business has been conducted.

During the whole course of the Rochdale enterprise, there has been but one case of arbitration in its accounts.

The success of this co-operative principle on many plantations at the South, also speaks well for it. The efforts made recently in many of our large cities to form co-operative societies of women have been very successful.

In this article, I have considered industrial unions, co-operative stores, and societies under one head, since in them all this general principle of co-operation lies, the differences consisting principally in their management.

THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION.

BY F. J. WEBB.

Those who have watched the progress of reforms have learned that nothing, short of the complete thing required, ever satisfies for any long period. Compromises where right is at stake never succeed in stopping for any lengthened time, the impatient stride of the reformer, on the path that leads to the achievement of his purpose. To stay the resistless tide of justice setting toward reform some stronger barrier must be reared than feeble prejudices, unstained by reason or right.

The bill recently introduced into Congress by Mr. Sumner will, if passed, set at rest forever this vexed question. It will determine whether, in this District at least, the white and colored children cannot breathe the air of the same school room, romp in the same play ground, compete in the same classes, and be flogged by the same teacher, without the safety of the country being imperilled thereby. The day will come when people will smile at the fact that this question could have been discussed with so much acrimony of spirit.

We hope for the best results to accrue from such a settlement of the question as this bill indicates. If we are ever to break down entirely the prejudice to color that so sadly obtains among us, we must influence the youth of the nation at that period of their existence, when the heart is unscarred by the worldly considerations, that mature years and maternal influences are apt to create. The boy or girl who has been outstripped by his colored classmate at school, learns his rival true worth as well as his own, and the respect he is taught then is not forgotten during lifetime. He sees beneath the colored skin, that repels perhaps another, the merit that excited his boyish rivalry and respect.

This measure contemplates strict justice to the teachers. All now engaged in the District will find their interests guarded. It may go rather against the grain of some to have colored teachers for white children, but as the experiment has been successfully tried elsewhere, we anticipate for it here the same pleasant result.

IN AND OUT.

BY M. R. DELANY.

"These States, I affirm, were never out of the Union," declared the Hon. J. P. Stockton, United States Senator from New Jersey, while discussing the bill offered by Senator Morton, from Indiana, which again places proud, arrogant and insolent Georgia under the terror of an only too lenient but insulted national government.

Were the rebel "States never out of the Union?" Let us see.

Every State, in any country, has two conditions, a territorial or land, and a political or governmental.

When the rebellion ensued, the first effective act was to meet in general congress at Montgomery, Alabama, and declare themselves out of the Union, by absolving all relations, and ignoring all authority, with and from the different States and government of the United States. Immediately all relations between these two great divisions of States, North and South, ceased; and for four long years of anxious warfare and desperate struggling, so continued.

From Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia, the government of these States changed, which was as foreign to the United States as it was to France. And these facts were never denied by the government at Washington.

But not satisfied with taking themselves out of the Union, the rebels endeavored to carry with them the territory, a portion of the national domain, belonging to the Union. It was this attempt of theirs, and this alone, which brought down on their offending heads the just retribution of the nation.

Would it be pretended that these people had no right to withdraw from the United States, either as individuals or in a body, if they so desired, set up and organize themselves into a body politic for their own government and mutual protection, provided they did not encroach on the rights of any other people in so doing?

Had they immediately after the Montgomery congress, or at any subsequent period, quietly withdrawn—organized as they were—to any part of Mexico, Central, South America, or Nassau, and there set up themselves with all the "paraphernalia" of a confederacy, would the United States Government have dared interfere with them? Certainly not; nor would the law of nations have tolerated it.

What, then, was the position of the government in relation to them? Why, it admitted their right to go, but denied their right to carry with them the territory, a portion of the public domain belonging to the nation. The right of their political state was conceded, but that of the land or country only was denied; and it was this position alone assumed by President Lincoln, in his continual declaration, that the rebel States were "never out of the Union."

What, then, is the course of Congress toward these people? Why, having once withdrawn their political relations and absolved all and every interest, it is not only the indisputable right, but the imperative duty of the national council to prescribe terms and conditions upon which they may return to their allegiance.

This is both logically correct and morally right.

And Congress legislates, not on the territorial, but political, relations of the late rebel States to the Union.

Might it not be well for the opposition, who so flippantly deny the withdrawal of the rebel States from the Union, to remember these facts, before claiming for them such unrestricted equal political rights, as originally existed between the States? It were well that they do this.

PORT ROYAL.

To the Editor of the New Era.

In relation to the industrial condition of the freedmen of Port Royal and the Sea Islands, extensive and careful observation for three years has led us to the conclusion that much more labor has been performed this season than for two years previous; indeed, we are confident that not much, if any, less than fifty per cent. more cotton has been planted, and very much better cultivated than last year, which exceeded largely the year before; more land has been planted with provision crops, and especially vegetables, and better cultivated; and added to this a great amount of time spent in building houses, of which large numbers have been erected, as well as corn-houses, fences, carts, &c., at which little had been done before, while more men are in the army, marine, or Quartermaster's Departments, than before, and the aggregate may well cheer the hearts of the true friends of the colored race. But there is yet room for improvement; with more of system in their habits and labor more will be accomplished, and there are those who have yet to learn the necessity of industry, and the vast advantages resulting from useful labor, for in this they are not so much behind; for in what industry do we not find many who live by the labor of others, instead of their own?

When wages, which so far have been quite too low, shall be raised to a proper rate, still

more labor will be performed, especially in growing cotton, for they exhibit their human nature in being more willing to work when they get good wages. In fact, last year per cent. additional wages were offered them last spring, we firmly believe that it would have put money into the pockets of the employers, by increasing the amount of land planted for them, while their general expenses would not have been much increased. Some who rail at the wages of their hands last spring got much more planted than any of us expected.

In a moral view these people are improving. They are rapidly learning to read, to do business and trade; as also the importance of truthfulness to the people, and the rights of others. Extensive religious revivals are now prevailing among them, and step by step they are rising in the great scale of civilization, however much they may be retarded by those who only look at single specimens of the race, or who, from mismanagement or fraud have failed to gain the respect or good will of the people.

One thing is of great importance to the improvement of this people. There can be no complete and general elevation of them till they have better houses to live in—dwellings that will protect them from the elements, and have not passed a new series of their own. The result is that only one House has, as yet, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Any person who can plan and construct a house of three or four rooms, plainly but neatly finished, of such materials as are to be had in that country, will do a great deal of good toward elevating the long-oppressed and down-trodden colored race.

I am, most respectfully yours,

ISLANDER.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Sacramento look-backs are unimproved.

Chicago has just dedicated its first German High School.

San Antonio, Tex., has a free school in successful operation.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention has been called to meet in Hartford on Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Next spring will develop, it is believed, and operative factories among nearly all kinds of mechanics.

"The United States of Europe" was the toast at a Liberal Christmas dinner in Paris.

The working women of St. Louis are about to establish a co-operative store.

The Kansas Legislature on January 19th, adopted a memorial to Congress recommending the removal of the National Capitol to the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

The colored people of Boston voted, against the admission of Virginia without further conditions, and telegraphed their action to Senator Sumner.

Chicago doctors have decided not to prescribe for a sick man until he goes home and gets a receipted bill from his last physician, that he can be sure of his honesty before they try to save him.

The Cumberland Coal Trade.—The statistics of the Cumberland coal trade show the production of that region during the year 1869 to have been 1,822,669 tons, against 1,330,443 tons in 1868; an increase of 552,226. The increase of 1868 over 1867 was 136,621 tons.

A bill has passed the Tennessee Senate, and is now a law, which authorizes all railroads in debt to the State to pay the principal of their indebtedness with any legal issue of six per cent. bonds without regard to the seniority of the number. It is believed that this will reduce the bonded debt to \$17,000,000.

A convention of colored men, to provide measures for the education and general welfare of that class throughout Missouri, met at Jefferson City on Wednesday last week.

Nearly all the papers report that there is a man in Bangor, Me., 50 years old, able bodied, industrious, and a first-rate mechanic, who never had \$5 which he could say was his own. They neglect, however, to add that the man is dumb.

A New York court has decided that steamboat companies, as common carriers, are liable for the loss of passengers' baggage, and suitors, notwithstanding that notices may have been put up that baggage is not allowed in the cabins or staterooms, and that when placed there it is at the risk of the owner.

There was a great picnic at the Variety Theatre at St. Louis last Sunday night during the celebration of the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and many thousands of people ran to the city and Illinois theatres to run on Sunday can expect to secure our moral national capital?

The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party has reached the condition of senility and hopeless moral decrepitude. It is stifled in every joint and uncertain in every movement. It has no longer any positive or aggressive policy. It is aimlessly carping and finding fault with what is done by the administration, but except in regard to the spoils of office in counties and districts where they have majorities, the Democracy are not united nor harmonious in regard to any general or local policy. A few clinging to the idea of united greenbacks, forgetful of Jacksonian doctrine and antecedents. Mr. S. S. Cox, on the other hand, goes in for paying our national debt and resuming specie payments as soon as possible. The reforms established by the ten years the Republicans have had power have swallowed the free trade policy of the party in the past. The Territories and new States are free, despite its foul purpose to curse and defile them with human slavery. The slave oligarchy is forever broken, despite of its attempt to maintain its existence. Its old enemy, the bribe, has been destroyed, and justice, just the negro, will not do any longer, since no suffrage makes the colored man an object of considerable interest to all who stand in need of votes. Where this party has a measure of strength it is used so selfishly as to make the confidence of the people in its gaining public confidence. In the city of New York there is serious talk of seeking relief from Democratic corruption and abuse, by means of a popular uprising, in the form of a vigilance committee, which shall purge its den of corruption and infamy. This is restrained by the moderation of the Republican party, which incites the duty of patience under wrongs until they can be legally redressed.

The thievish organizations of the Democracy in New York, which have brought the city to such a deplorable pass, now comprise the brain and will of the party as a national organization. Its record of misrule, disorder, speculation, robbery, and turbulence will certainly not prove that it is a party of law and order, and people. What, then, has the rotten, wicked, intolerant organization, calling itself Democratic, done to entitle it to ask that it be placed in power? What good thing has it done in ten years, anywhere? What evil has it not done, either as principal or accessory? The stains of blood—of innocent and patriotic blood—are on its hands, and unlawful gains are in its coffers. It has strengthened the hands of aristocracy and despotism, while those of regard for the poor dwindle on its lips.

The Republican party has grown strong by its achievements, its free, humane, and vigorous policy, while the Democracy has grown weak and decrepit through its negations. The doom pronounced by history and prophecy alike that it makes no headway in the world, and that it will be destroyed by the hands of the people, is not a prophecy, but a fact. The Republican party has gained public confidence, and become odious before the advancing civilization of the world, while the party of "moral ideas," of political progress, which has conducted the people to the present position, is a party of moral degradation, and its purpose shall pursue its good work of reform to completion.—*Toledo Blade.*

POLITICAL.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn United States Senator, for the term beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term, and H. R. Revels, colored, (a State Senator from 1868, 2, and who was born and educated in Ohio,) for the term expiring March, 1871, to which ex-Governor Sharkey was elected, but not admitted. The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to the political disabilities of all Mississippians to be removed by H. R. Revels, together with his credentials as Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

IOWA.

The Iowa Senate on the 21st instant, after considerable debate, by a vote of 30 to 14, refused to concur in the House resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The majority of the Senate claim that the House should have taken the responsibility of passing the amendment, and not have passed a new series of their own. The result is that only one House has, as yet, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The Fifteenth Amendment is still pending in the Legislature. Both Houses have postponed discussion on the subject several times.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris, January 23.—M. Henri Rochefort's trial was brought on to six months' delay. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 3,000 francs. The sentence includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

About three thousand five hundred troops have arrived at La Creusette to prevent disorder among the workmen on a strike there. All disturbance attendant on the great strike has been suppressed by the troops, and the strike is at an end.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday Mr. Thiers made a great speech, denouncing the commercial treaties.

It is announced that an amnesty for offenses against the press laws will soon be issued, and a new law for the regulation of the press is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 23.—The London Times to-day discusses the French commercial treaty, and demonstrates therefrom the need of absolute free trade.

Liverpool, January 24.—A serious colliery riot broke out at Broncliffe, Sheffield, and promises to continue with serious results.

London, January 24.—It is anticipated that five hundred European clergy will attend the Evangelical Alliance, to be held at New York on the 30th inst.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, Dec. 18, via San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame, between the United States and China, has been ratified by the Chinese Government.

Through the negotiations of Secretary J. McLary Brown the term of Mr. Burlingame's mission is extended two years, and the sum of \$14,000 in gold has been appropriated for the expenses of the embassy.

The revised treaty between Great Britain and China is published. No one is satisfied with it except the Chinese. They get 1,500,000 taels in extra duty on opium, while the foreigners receive nothing in exchange worth having.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, while visiting the Chinese ports, previous to his departure for England, went to Nanking, where he demanded the release of a British missionary, and the missionaries. He was readily received by the Chinese officials, and hoisted at in the streets by the people.

The local government answered his demand with nothing but empty promises, and he was obliged to leave the affairs in the hands of the British Consul for settlement. The French demands for indemnity were better received, and there was a prospect of an accommodation of these claims.

CUBA.

Havana, January 23.—There was a review to-day of 10,000 volunteers. The legion composed of German and American volunteers made its first appearance on this occasion. It made a creditable appearance, and was universally admired.

Decretion has been issued by the Government abolishing all direct taxes in the island, and hereafter the revenue will be raised from customs duties only. The cessation of frauds in the collection of customs has trebled the revenue from this source.

Madrid, Jan. 23.—The recent success of the revolutionary arms have given an astonishing impetus to the cause. The patriots are now more determined than ever to conquer or die, and the Spaniards are conscious of the fact that the revolution is making great strides, and that it is supported by men whom they least suspect. In proof of this it may be stated that in Matanzas the revolutionists received material aid from the citizens—secretly, of course. In that town the authorities recently seized a quantity of arms and ammunition, and a number of a well-known and highly respectable gentleman called Lamar. He has been tried and shot.

A regiment of Catalan volunteers, comprising 1,200 men, arrived here on the 29th. They were dressed in blue shirts and pantaloons, with yellow boots, and wore caps and waist bands. The appearance of these volunteers on landing caused considerable amusement, and they have been nicknamed "The Masqueraders," on account of the grotesque attire. The day previous to their arrival Gen. Valmaseda told them that he would give them a Spanish doublet, told them it was desirable for their own safety that they should give the Catalans a hearty welcome when they come. Of course, this significant request, accompanied by the bribe, had no effect on the volunteers, the ignorant people, and when "The Masqueraders" landed they were greeted with shouts of welcome and music by these people. The Catalans were pleased with this, and immediately commenced their "bricks" fling. On the 30th they were long in the air, and cries of death to the Cubans! The scene lasted some time, and the white and colored inhabitants were conspicuous by their absence.

Storer College.

Early in the year 1867, John Storer, Esq., a worthy and philanthropic citizen of Sanford, Maine, made a proposition to Rev. Dr. Cheney, President of Bates College, that he would give ten thousand dollars to found a school which might eventually become a College, to be located in one of the Southern States, at which young colored people could be educated without distinction of race or color; provided, that the friends of the colored people in the North and West would raise an equal amount previous to the 1st of January, 1868. The proposition was accepted and the terms were met, and quite a sum of money was raised in addition. Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, a place situated at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and noted for its beautiful scenery, healthy climate, and as a point of much historical interest, was selected for its location. A large tract of land, known as the Smallwood farm, was purchased, a portion of which was designed as a site for the erection of college buildings. A Normal School was opened in October, 1868, and the same has been continued in successful operation with a constantly increasing number of students. In the meantime, a charter granting full college powers has been obtained from the Legislature of West Virginia, the General Government has made donations in money and buildings, the latter of which are quite ample to meet the present wants of the school, and philanthropic gentlemen residing in various parts of the country have taken a deep interest in its welfare.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We publish below the concluding portions of the debate between Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Sumner in the Senate on the Virginia bill, from which it will be seen that the latter gave Mr. Trumbull some very effective home thrusts:

Mr. Trumbull continued further in commenting upon Mr. Sumner's political course, and his assumption in claiming to be the special defender of the colored people. The Senator had neither voted for the first reconstruction bill, which conferred colored suffrage, or for the fifteenth amendment—and why? Because they did not go far enough. It was no pleasure to Mr. Trumbull to express these things, but the Senator had assailed him, and before Senator, when assailing others, must guard on his own armor, for he must expect his effrontery to be exposed, and he be proved an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation.

The Vice President said that the use of the word "effrontery" was unparliamentary. Mr. Trumbull—I wish to be parliamentary, and while I will not appeal from the decision of the Chair, I must beg leave most respectfully to insist upon the Chair. The Senator yesterday characterized my speech as "absurd" and "preposterous," but he was not called to order.

Mr. Sumner said the Senator from Illinois had a great deal to say. The Senator went into the details of personalities as the birds fly in the air and the fish swim in the water. I have no taste for such things and nothing that he said would induce me to depart from the strict line of argument. I believe that when time has come to him for reflection he will regret much that he has said. By what title he called me, he may be critic, but he does not know his history? Has he not, from the first measure for the enfranchisement of the colored race was introduced in this Chamber been its bitter and relentless opponent? At every stage the Senator was true to his position, and he was before us when the case of Georgia was before us, and the Senator opposed us, and stood in this Chamber as the representative of the Ku-Klux-Klan. When a generous House of Representatives brought to our bar the great criminal that stood in the way of reconstruction, the Senator threw over that criminal the protection of his vote. The Senator alludes to the great principle of colored suffrage incorporated in the first reconstruction act. Candor compels me to say what I supposed I never would have said, that I am the author of that provision. In committee I brought forward the bill, and I took from Illinois offered it, and it was voted down. I appealed to the caucus; the Senator sat there in grim and sullen opposition, but it was carried by two votes, and it was then reported to the Senate. On the night that the bill was carried there were reasons for my absence, and feeling assured that the great measure was secured I left the Chamber. What necessity for my staying to swell the vote?

The Senator from Illinois sneered at the letters I introduced here the other day. I will read to you a letter which I received from a Virginia loyalist, "that if Congress intends to admit Virginia unconditionally, put it off long enough for the loyal men to sell out and get away, for the rebels swear that as soon as they control they will drive away every carpet-bagger and scoundrel; that the rebels are anxious to get into the Union, but get rid of the hated supervision of Congress." The Senator [Mr. Trumbull] had brought up Governor Walker again. The Senator from Nevada had called him a traitor to the State. Was he not rather a caterpillar? The Senator from Vermont read from his speech where he promised to break down the county system, the school system. Was I not justified in calling him a traitor? Traitor I again call him, and hold him up as a traitor before the American people. Mr. S. read further extracts from the speech of the campaign speeches of Governor Walker. The Senator from Illinois also attacked Mr. Porter again. He poured out his venom on Mr. Porter the other day, and again today he poured out his venom upon him; there is an ample supply of it.

The Vice President reminded Mr. Sumner that to say a Senator "poured out his venom" was not parliamentary.

Mr. Sumner did not wish to be unparliamentary, and did not think he had been, but bowed with deference to the Vice President.

The question was announced as the amendment of Mr. Drake, providing that the constitution of Virginia shall never be altered to deprive any of those now entitled to the elective franchise of the right to vote, except as a punishment for crime.

The amendment of Mr. Drake was then agreed to—yeas 31, nays 28.

Mr. Drake moved an additional proviso that it shall never be lawful for the State of Virginia to deprive any citizen of the State of the right to hold office, or to be elected to the same by the Constitution of the United States, which was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 29.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment that the constitution shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to hold office, or to be elected to the same by the Constitution of the United States, which was agreed to—yeas 31, n